

VARIOUS MATTERS.

KENSINGTON AWAKE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the district of Kensington, held pursuant to public notice, on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839, for the purpose of taking into consideration the policy pursued by the General Administration, in retaining in office those Federalists who are directly opposed to every measure adopted by the administration, when Samuel Boggs, Esq. was called to the Chair—James McCalvey, John Reep Ten, Robert Linn, Geo. App, Sr., Jacob Viceman, Andrew Hague, Vice Presidents—and Charles D. Devenny and Horatio Wallace, appointed Secretaries. On motion,

Resolved—That there be a committee appointed to draft resolutions, when the following gentlemen were appointed: Horatio Wallace, James McCalvey, Geo. App, Jr., Taylor Brandt, Robert Linn—in the absence of the committee; the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen.

On return of the committee, the following preamble and resolutions were presented, unanimously adopted:—

Whereas—The Democratic citizens of the district of Kensington, ever watchful to the interests of the members of the party, and having from a protracted and well earned experience, been taught the almost insurmountable difficulty of achieving a political victory, when opposed to the mighty influence of Banks, Bank men, Federalists, and no small share of aristocrats; and whereas, though these all powerful engines have been introduced into the political arena to intimidate, and prostrate the members of the democratic party—yet their effect, as time past has shown, has been unavailing—and since the democracy has survived, the federal "reign of terror" in this State, it behoves every true and sincere democrat, to buckle on the armour of his faith—assume those weapons that of right belong to the "party in power," and wield them to the benefit of the friends of democracy; in such manner, as was adopted by the federalists whilst in the ascendant—we invoke the adoption of no illegal or dishonorable means to retain the power—but do most unhesitatingly condemn the policy pursued by the General Government, in patronizing and retaining men in office, who are hostile to every act of the administration, and who would withhold no means whereby they could prostrate the present administration, to the election of a Federal Chief Magistrate. If the General Government does not reform this objectionable state of things—and remove those federalists now holding place under the administration—it must calculate to receive a negative vote from the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Therefore,
Resolved—That we will support principles, not men, and amongst the former we recognize one as the most prominent and important that to the "victors belong the spoils," and that we hold the General Government responsible to the Democratic party, to carry out this tenet of the Democratic policy.

Resolved—That the members of the Democratic party highly disapprove of the policy pursued by the General Government, in refusing to remove the Federal incumbents.

Resolved—That we view this tacit denial of the Democratic applicants, by the General Government, as an indignity upon the party—and one that calls for immediate reform.

Resolved—That there are abundant men in the Democratic party, who will carry out their principles more satisfactorily—and impartially consult the wishes and interests of the party infinitely better, than the present collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Resolved—That it is not consistent with an honorable official course, to prefer any one individual to another of the same party, on account of his political predilections (during a schism in the Democratic ranks) having been in favor of such officer.

Resolved—That a committee of two persons be appointed, to ascertain the number of Federalists employed in the United States Mint, Custom-house, Commissary General's Office and Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, and report the information to a subsequent meeting.

Resolved—That this meeting recommend the eloquent and edifying speech of the Hon. A. Duncan, of Ohio, the attentive perusal of every Democrat throughout the Union.

Resolved—That we recognize the principle as sacred—that not official station emanating either from the General or State administration, can, nor ought, in the remotest degree affect a freeman's constitutional, legal or political rights, and any attempt to abridge such unalienable immunities, are derogatory to the spirit of our republican institutions.

Resolved—That the conduct of the Pennsylvania in refusing to publish the call and proceedings of the meeting held in S. Garden, augurs unfavorable for the sincerity of its Democracy—and has been a means of suppressing information that should be disseminated from Maine to Georgia, and by such unjust procedure, has inflicted a serious injury upon the Democratic party.

Resolved—That the report of Mr. Crittenden in relation to office-holders, is anti-republican, and perfectly in keeping with those principles that have characterized the Federal party, since the organization of the government, in attempting to abridge the

elective franchise, and thereby render the poor man subservient to the wealthy.

Resolved—That the noble, distinguished and patriotic report of the Hon. G. D. Wall, of the U. S. Senate, is a successful and triumphant vindication of the rights, privileges and immunities of American freemen—acting in the honorable capacity of either State or General Government office-holders—and stands in bold relief, a refutation of Mr. Crittenden.

Resolved—That the course pursued by the Federalists of this State, during the "Reign of Terror," and that pursued at Harrisburg bears sufficient evidence, that should they obtain possession of the General Administration, not one Democrat would be permitted to hold the most contemptible and humble office throughout this great Republic.

CASE OF THOMAS W. DYOTT.

The interest excited by this case, has rarely been known in the community. It may be accounted for by the many interested, the curiosity of the town in regard to the anomalous institution of which the petitioner was the parent, and the peculiarity of the disclosures revealed by its prominent officer. We have been guarded, and now are cautious, not to permit our columns to bias public opinion, or preengage the judgment of those who, in a certain contingency, will become the tribunal to decide it. But we will not withhold a brief syllabus of the case; as it will gratify, and perhaps rectify public sentiment.

It appears that in February, 1836, Dr. Dyott commenced a saving fund, and procured the services of Stephen Simpson, as cashier, Peter Y. Calder, as teller. In May, 1836, the deposits having amounted to \$13,000, and the legislature having refused him a banking charter, he began the business of a banker, receiving savings and current deposits; and using his own bills as a circulating medium. His deposits and issues increased rapidly. In 1836, he received in saving deposits \$80,000, and in 1837, \$60,000; and his issues of small bills up to November, 1837, were about \$135,000; of which however, \$45,000 laid dormant in the hands of Messrs. Ridgway and Manth: In April and May, 1837, the general run for specie affected his institution, and may have destroyed it, but the suspension of May, 1837, gave him relief, and as his credit became more firm, his issues increased from June to October, 1837, from eighty to two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In May 1837, his credit was assisted by the consent of Jacob Ridgway, Esq. to take the position of Trustee, and the extensive publication of that fact. The means of the bank up to November, 1837, were employed in discounting bills, on which he usually received a small premium, say 2 or one per cent; off the face of the notes, in addition to legal interest. In some cases, however, the premium was larger.—In November, 1837, a run upon the bank notes took place, which no doubt was the mere caprice of panic of the note holders, and no provision against such an exigency having been made, a day or two put an end to his redemptions. At this time, and at no time, were there any available funds in the vault. The petitioner always took the good money deposited as soon as received, and he supplied the occasional demands for it, as it was needed. The suspension of November, 1837, was therefore the necessary consequence of this want of foresight and prudence.

In July, 1837, finding his bank increase in business and profit, he sold out his drug store to J. B. & C. W. Dyott, for 150,000, and took 2000 dollars rent for the premises; and good will of the establishment; and leased his glass works to M. B. Dyott, at 35,000 dollars a year; in order to permit him to give his undivided attention to the Bank.

The suspension of November, 1837, was followed by arrangements to redeem his notes; they were taken for goods at the drug and glass stores, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and redeemed at the stores in Second above and below Race street, and at the glass works; for which purpose were opened there a grocery, dry good and variety, a bakery and butchering establishments. He also obtained traders to take them for goods, who made special deposits of them, and afterwards obtained their pay, amounting to ten thousand dollars.

In February, 1838, Dr. Dyott began to issue post notes at one year, and emitted to the amount of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; of which, forty-seven thousand dollars were used to purchase goods, and sixty-eight thousand given to W. C. Edwards, to borrow money on their hypothecation. The goods were transferred to his sons and nephews, as soon as bought, and some of them retailed to redeem his bills; and of the post notes given to Edwards, they were sold or pledged at various rates, for 75 to 50 per cent, cash; but the petitioner denied that he had received more than seventeen thousand dollars of their avails in cash.

In the years 1827 and 1838, he borrowed of Mr. Ridgway one hundred thousand dollars in cash, of which amount thirty thousand dollars was for bills or other securities or repaid, leaving a balance of sixty-six thousand now due. Mr. Ridgway's first security was the pledge of an invoice of glassware, valued at ninety-three thousand, insured from fire, but this pledge was sold by Dr. Dyott, to the young Dyotts; and their bonds afterwards given as collateral to the debt.

In July, 1838, the removal of goods in cars and drays, from the three warehouses near Second and Race, began, and continued until the latter part of October, 1838. Their destination was not proved. About November 1st, Dr. Dyott resolved to apply for the benefit, and consulted counsel; Mr. Simpson was requested to attend him; but in consequence of the disclosures then made by Mr. Simpson to Mr. Ingersoll, (those which he afterwards made as a witness,) the intended application was stayed, and a new arrangement of business prepared: Soon after, however, the petitioner made up his mind to do so, closed the bank, and filed his petition.

While the goods were being removed from Second and Race streets, a similar operation was going on at the glass works; which continued until an execution at the suit of William Wells, swept away the "leavings" in December last. The proceeds of sale, eight hundred and forty dollars, were paid to Wells. Wells was a brother-in-law of M. B. Dyott; lived in family; and acted as clerk at the works. The execution debt was a bond signed by M. B. Dyott, in favor of Wells of \$1414, dated Nov. 2, 1838 payable on demand. Of these removals at the glass works, Dr. Dyott alleged that he and his brother were at enmity; and he had not been at the works for two months. Several witnesses stated that they saw him there while the goods were being removed; and that then M. B. Dyott was ill in bed.

The losses represented by Dr. Dyott, were protested paper 5000 dollars; losses to M. B. Dyott about 50,000; deficiency in post notes negotiated by Edwards, 51,000; expense of engraving notes, 5000; sacrifices to raise money, after November, 1837, 40,000; expenses of suits, 6,500; expenses of fitting up bank, and clerk hire about 30,000, and some minor items.

The debts returned due by Dr. Dyott in his petition, are two hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and he returns property, excluding real estate, consisting of debts due to him, about three hundred thousand dollars, entirely old and bad debts.

The details of this complicated and intricate cause would take a volume; the above general view of it will answer our present purpose—which truly is merely to give our readers a simple and impartial picture of its main features.

The whole number of bills prepared for emission, by Baldwin, Underwood & Co. was the gigantic total of eight hundred and eighty four thousand; of which three hundred and sixty thousand were never emitted, and the emission 234,237 53 are now afloat, 119,550 of which are held in different hands as collateral. The amount now due to savings fund depositors is seventy-two thousand.

The cause occupied the Court of Common Pleas eleven entire days; all the Judges King, Randall and Jones, sitting. The discussion occupied Wednesday and Thursday last. The cause of the opposing creditors was maintained by W. L. Hirst, Esq. whose truly eloquent and effective address to the Court commenced on Wednesday, and closed on Thursday at noon; and the cause of the petitioner by E. Phillips, Esq. who followed Mr. Hirst, and closed on Thursday at three. The decision may be expected at the close of this week.—U. S. Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

An inquest was held at Cincinnati on the first inst. on the body of Mr. Thomas J. Carmichael, of the firm of Carmichael & Jewett, card manufacturers. The Sun says, the deceased it appears was last seen on the previous morning. The door of the office being found locked on the inside, when it was known that his partner was confined by sickness, induced suspicion that all was not right. The door was in consequence forced; when the unfortunate Mr. C. was discovered in an erect position, leaning on his desk, yet quite dead, and from appearances, had been so from the previous day.—A tumbler, containing a mixture of laudanum and arsenic was found before him.

A balance sheet of his affairs, apparently drawn up with much care, showing a balance of \$2,182 in his favor, with his will, was also found before him, with a note stating that a copy of the same had been sent to a solicitor in Framingham, Mass. No document was found nor reasons guessed at which might show any inducement to the dreadful act.

A legacy of \$50, was especially marked in the will for a young lady to whom the deceased had been paying his addresses.

The jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by taking poison, arsenic and laudanum, which it appeared he had administered to himself."

IMPORTANT FROM WISCONSIN.

The Legislature met at Madison on the 23d ult. The Governor delivered his message, which touches among other things; the subject of the Winnebago Indians. It is anticipated from sundry indications that there will be difficulty this spring, as they are determined not to leave the country at the time stipulated in the treaty. They are making hostile preparations. The Governor recommends that the War department be immediately memorialized for arms and ammunition, and for five companies of Dragoons. The Governor will take the responsibility, in case of emergency, of raising volunteer companies, which he will head in person for the protection and defence of exposed settlements.

American Sentinel.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

We learn from the Globe, that on Sunday night an explosion took place in Heth's pit, (a coal mine situated about twelve miles from Richmond, in the county of Chesterfield,) by which it is said that sixty three negroes have been killed or buried alive. The shaft is 800 feet deep—deeper probably, than any other in the United States—and as the falling in of earth has been considerable, there is no probability that any of the persons below, if now alive, can be extirpated.

Since the above was received, the Richmond Compiler of Tuesday had come to hand, which states that the explosion was of the fire damp, and that between thirty and forty of the hands had gone below before the accident—four of them had been got out, who it was supposed would recover—two others were seen dead; and cries and groans were distinctly heard from some who had not been reached.

The same paper adds, so great was the consternation and dismay the accuracy of details could not be relied on; and so great was the terror among all the vicinity that the proper efforts could not be promptly made to get out the unfortunate laborers.

One of the three at the mouth of the Pit, alluded to above, is living with both legs broken. The other two were immediately killed. The shaft and engine are but little injured.

THE COAL PIT EXPLOSION.

The Richmond Compiler of Wednesday brings the following additional intelligence, as to the recent dreadful accident at the Black Heath Coal Pit.

"Up to four o'clock yesterday evening, only four more bodies had been got out. They were lifeless, and in a very mutilated condition, having been taken from beneath a great bulk of coal.

"One of the four got out alive on Monday has since died. Mr. Beverly Heth, with his assistants is making every possible exertion to get out the bodies. There is but little hope that many more of them will be taken out alive. The explosion took place at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and thirty-four hours had elapsed when we last heard from the Pits, in which time, if any had escaped death from the very violent explosion, they must have died of suffocation: the structures for conducting air into the shaft being so much injured.

"The air below was so impure that great caution was necessary to preserve the lives of those who descended to succor the unfortunate beings:

"There is uncertainty as to the number of laborers who had gone down before the explosion. The superintendents say that 40 is about the number."

Mammoth Hog.—Robt. Alexander, a substantial farmer from Jackson, Washington county has raised and sold to George Swartz of this city, for \$200, a "leete the largest" hog that was ever draught of. This noble porker is now two years and eight months old, still in the bloom of youth, and weighs sixteen hundred pounds. It is supposed by good judges that he will loose 150 pounds in dressing which will leave his useful weight 1450 pounds. He measures 8 feet 9 in length, and is regarded by connoisseurs as the largest animal of his race, ever raised in America. His hog ship will show himself daily, for a short time, from 8 A. M. when he will remove to New York, and gratify the curious of the Commercial Metropolis. This is the second hog that Mr. Alexander has raised to the enormous weight of over 1400 pounds.—Albany Daily Ad.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst. says that a rumor had reached that city of the import, that a negotiation is going on between the President of Texas and Gen. Urrea, with a view of forming a coalition between the Mexican Federalists and the Texans. The plan is, they say, to march 2000 Texans into Mexico, who will join Urrea's army, and by their united strength proceed to overturn the present administration, and upon its ruins establish a government and institution of a liberal republican character.

Lost Found.—The body of one of the unfortunate men drowned, at Phenixville, at the recent freshet, was found on Tuesday last in the Schuylkill just below that village. It had sunk to the bottom and lodged near the shore, where it was found; the cold weather having preserved the body from decay. It will be remembered that this individual was in a house surrounded by the flood—that a rope was thrown to him from the shore which he fastened to his body—that in hope to escape, he plunged in the stream—the rope broke, and he was swept down the foaming torrent, in the presence of his agonizing friends. When found his hand was still grasping the rope showing the tenacity of a drowning man.

Village Record.

The Seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry.—This veteran regiment, which was with Gen. Jackson when he put a period to the Seminole war, and for the last 20 years has been stationed in the wild regions of Arkansas, where some of the officers it is said, have resided during the whole time and have never seen a rail-road or canal, arrived recently at New Orleans on its way to Florida. We hope it may be as successful in putting an end to the present war as they were when the old hero led them.

Phila. Ledger.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

To our Patrons!

No. 52 will complete one year since the "Columbia Democrat" came into the hands of the present publisher; and to such as have complied with the terms of publication, his thanks are due, as they have assisted to lighten the burthen of a printer's troubles, which are, at best, almost too "heavy to be borne." Those who have not, will confer a favor, not only on the publisher, but on his creditors; by handing over the ready in due season.

A Temperance Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Drake, at the Williamsburg Meeting house, on Saturday Evening, the 30th day of March inst.

We this week again publish the list of appointments for Columbia county, as we wish the people to know how much truth there is in the professions of exclusive democracy of certain gentlemen who have heretofore ruled the democratic party of the county with their liberal promises of office, and their disinterested efforts to sustain the interest of the whole party. We have no new appointments to add to the list, unless it be the foremen on the canal; but as they have been so often appointed at night and their appointment taken from them in the morning, learning that they were not of the right stamp, that it is impossible for us to tell who are now the possessors of those important offices. We should like to have some one inform us.

APPOINTMENTS FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY.

By the People.
DAVID PETRIKIN, of DANVILLE, Member of Congress.
WILLIAM COLT, of DANVILLE, Member of the Legislature.

By the Governor.
VALENTINE BEST, of DANVILLE, Prothonotary, and Clerk of the several Courts of Columbia County.
PHILIP BILMYER, of LIBERTY, Register and Recorder.

By the Canal Commissioners.
DAVID N. KROWNOVER, of LIMESTONE, Supervisor of the first division North Branch Canal; from the junction at Northumberland, to the head of the first lock above Berwick.
JOHN SHRINER, of NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, Supervisor second division North Branch Canal, from the head of the first lock above Berwick to the Lackawanna, including the Lackawanna feeder.

LEVI L. TATE, of BERWICK, Collector for the port of Berwick.
By the Secretary of State.
EVAN O. JACKSON, of BERWICK, Clerk in the Secretary's office, Harrisburg.

By the Attorney General.
JOHN COOPER, of DANVILLE, Deputy Attorney.
By the Marshal of the Western District. The appointment of Deputy Marshal is supposed to be held in the pocket of a certain personage of Danville, ready to be given to him who will serve him best next fall; therefore we cannot announce the name of the fortunate applicant at this time.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Has been achieved in New Hampshire. The news from this state is unexpectedly glorious, for, although we all anticipated a victory, few one expected so great a triumph. A gain in one year of over ten thousand votes—two Senators—the majority in the popular branch of the Legislature increased from eighteen to fifty—and county officers all democratic except one district. This is glory enough for one day.

The spring elections throughout the State of New York, are now going on for township officers, and the results are of a nature to promise the best results in the general contest. The democrats seem recovered ground and achieving victory every where.

In consequence of the imperfection of impression in some of our papers of last week, of the map of Maine Boundary we this week place it upon our forms.